

## HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

C. CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1853.

We are authorized to announce WM. O. YOUNG as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK of the RAILS COUNTY COURT, at the ensuing August election.

It will be perceived, by a reference to the proper place in our columns, that William O. Young, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Ralls county. We have had a long personal acquaintance with Mr. Young, and know him to be a first rate man and an excellent Clerk. If individual merit, and the requisite qualifications can constitute the proper recommendations for a candidate then Billy O. Young, "can't be beat."

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOS. E. HATCHER, as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK of the COUNTY COURT, of Marion County, wld.

We are authorized to announce Mr. THOS. E. THOMPSON, as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK of the CIRCUIT COURT, for Marion County, wld.

We are authorized to announce Capt. S. A. BOWEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas Election next August. wld.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES D. BOURNE, as a candidate for the office of CLERK of the HANNIBAL COURT of COMMON PLEAS, at the next August election.

"Shall we have a Telegraph?" This question is very properly asked and affirmatively answered in last Saturday's Tri-Weekly Messenger. The ghost of the swindling concern we were bored with here some time ago, protests against a new experiment; but the matter may be better managed, and there is more trade now than there was then. All we desire to do in this notice, is to assist the Messenger in calling simultaneous attention to the subject, as its decision ought first and finally to be left with those whose pockets would be most influenced by the result. The project advocated by the Messenger is a sound line to St. Louis.

An Irishman was committed to jail yesterday, for two days, for refusing to testify in a case of assault, in which Mr. P. J. Willis was the defendant.

FINE COLLARS.—John McVeigh has just received at McVeigh's Clothing Store, some fine corded collars—and will sell them cheap. We have seen, and can recommend them.

Last Saturday night a man standing on the corner, on one of our streets, was approached by a man, who, passing behind, fired a pistol ball into the back of his head, which glanced off, inflicting only a slight wound, but before the assailed party recovered from the shock, his assailant had robbed him of ten dollars, and made himself scarce. Two of Bart Mackay's clan were seen in this city last week, and there are probably more villains about than honest people imagine.

Last Saturday a German was arrested and taken before Esquire Conway, on a charge of stealing \$20 from a drunken man's pocket. The accused failing to appear, the accused was discharged.

## FROM PAPERS RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

St. Louis will send delegates to the Commercial Convention to be held at Memphis, next Monday. It is thought that the question of the route of the Pacific Road will come before the Convention.

A discussion is going on in the Boone county papers as to the propriety of taking stock in the North Missouri Railroad Company. From which it would appear that there is opposition to the project in that county.

In St. Louis the Market for flour is dull; but a choice lot of white wheat was purchased on Saturday by one of the St. Louis Mills, for which over one dollar per bushel was paid.

A locomotive manufactured in St. Louis will be ready for the Pacific Railroad in a week. This is the first locomotive constructed west of the Mississippi river.

The Detroit Free press says that much excitement has prevailed of late in the village of Mackinaw, arising from the frequent and daily recurring instances of robberies, burglaries, and other depredations, committed by the Mormons of Beaver Island, upon the fishermen along the shores and upon the waters of Lake Michigan.

Jews cannot sit in either house of the English Parliament, without taking Christian's oath. A case has recently been tried and thus decided.

Newspapers from England to America, when containing manuscript, are heretofore to be charged triple letter postage.

The jury in the case of Miss Whigler, for shooting John W. Luce, in Milwaukee, have been discharged—not being able to agree on a verdict. Eight were for acquittal and four for conviction.

The St. Louis Democrat charges that Congress was "bribed" to pass the Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bill. This charge is made to avoid giving proper credit to Messrs. Meyer and Atchison, Hall, Phelps, Miller, Darby and Porter, and to take away from Benton a portion of the disgrace of having occupied a seat in the United States Senate, thirty years, without accomplishing anything for the State that sent him there. This "dodge" is not creditable to the editor of the Democrat.

"O," in a second communication to the Republican, under the head of "Railroad Route to the Pacific," has this sub-headline:

The Northern Route via the head of Lake Superior across the Red River of the North Puget's Sound—This route is a rival to the St. Louis—The real rival to the St. Louis begins in Boston and New York, passes through Cleveland, Chicago, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, the South Pass, or Salsbury's Pass, and Walker's Pass to San Francisco.

The "Northern route" is thus described: This road naturally begins at Chicago, passes, via the mouth of the St. Louis river at the head of Lake Superior, over to the Red River of the north to a convenient point not far south of Pembina, and crosses thence through a hilly country covered with pines and hemlocks to and through the Rocky Mountains to Puget's Sound. The mountains will, probably, be found low, detached, and covered with timber for a considerable distance up their sides. If this anticipation should be realized, Gov. Stevens and his party will find a good route for a road.

After describing several routes north of St. Louis, "O," says:

The east and west line of these companies runs for north of St. Louis. Cars destined for New York, coming from California, through the South Pass—near 200 miles north of us—would have to run down south, directly out of their course, to come to St. Louis, and then run back, northward, to be able to reach the city of New York. California cars, lying at Kansas, bound for New York by way of St. Louis, would have to travel 50 to 60 miles farther than those that cross the Missouri river at Kansas, and go directly forward to New York. No road that runs far north of St. Louis should be desired by its citizens.—Trade and travel more and more concentrates in New York and San Francisco.

Chinese goods, in passing overland from San Francisco to New York, are not likely to make a detour to the south, either to have it said that they passed through a town called St. Louis, or for the more benevolent purpose of furnishing patronage to St. Louis owned and St. Louis built roads; they will follow the shortest and best roads; and if, on this side of the Rocky Mountains, they are once found as far north as 40 degrees north latitude, they will not, to please anybody, be carted south an hundred miles, then be carted back north a like distance to reach its point of destination. In advising St. Louis to start the Pacific road from a point north of St. Louis, and more than 300 miles west of St. Louis, New York, being also north, and 1,100 miles east of St. Louis, Col. Benton gives advice that would, if followed, take business from St. Louis and from St. Louis roads, for the benefit of New York and of New York roads.

I am not sure whether this advice originated in ignorance or design—the result, in either case, to our city, is the same. Short roads, and high velocities, will control business. Why, then, does Col. Benton advise to the course that will carry California business across the Missouri river direct to New York, and thus prevent its coming to St. Louis at all? Is not New York growing fast enough already? Or does he wish to prove his devotion to his free soil friends in New York, at the expense of St. Louis? But remarks on this subject will be more appropriate in my next, when considering the routes from Missouri.

Stock in the Crystal Palace is descending in value rapidly. Delay and disappointment are the cause.

A passenger on a Massachusetts railroad has been awarded 7,000 for injuries received by an accident.

A church in Lockport, N. Y., was struck by lightning, on the 23d inst., and several members of the choir, in the gallery, were killed.

An anti-slavery convention is in session at Boston.—Wendell Phillips, President.

The Presbyterian Assembly, old school, now sitting at Philadelphia, have selected Danville, Kentucky, as the location for the Western Seminary.

The jury in the Gardiner case have been discharged, being unable to agree.

Under the head of "State Geological Survey," the Columbia Sentinel states that several surveying companies will shortly take the field, and that the work is likely to go forward with energy and success.

Philadelphia, May 27.

The Maryland Episcopal Convention assembled at Baltimore to-day. A debate arose on a motion to expunge from the journal of last session a letter censuring Dr. Johns for preaching in a Methodist church. The points of difference between the low and high church parties were fully discussed.

The editor of the Catholic Mirror in Baltimore has received authentic information that Patrick O'Donoghue, another Irish exile, has escaped from Van Diemen's land, and is now on his way to this country.

Washington, May 27.

The jury in the Gardiner case informed the Court that they will never be able to agree, and asked leave to be discharged.—The counsel for the United States gave his consent to discharge, but the counsel for the defence objected. The jury was not discharged.

## Virginia Elections.

Baltimore, May 28.

First District—Bayly, Dem., elected to Congress no opposition.

Second—Miller, Dem., elected to Congress; no opposition.

Third—Cassie, dem., 300 maj. Fourth—Goode, dem., elected. Fifth—Wootton, whig, 175 maj.—in Campbell county—the result is doubtful. Sixth—No returns.—Seventh—Snowden, whig, 150 ahead, four counties to hear from—result doubtful.—Eighth—Faulkner, Dem., probably elected.

Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts. No opposition to the Democratic candidates. Eleventh District—No returns. The Whigs gain several members of the Legislature. No definite amount of vote generally small.

Cincinnati, May 28.  
The river has fallen 2 feet—weather fine. Flour steady at \$3.75 for good brands.—Whisky 85-8c steady. Nothing done in provisions. Sales 1200 pigs lead \$6.50.

Hon. Mr. PORTER.—This gentleman, recently the Representative in Congress from the Second District, has removed to Hannibal, and resumed the practice of his profession in that flourishing city. He will attend to professional calls in other counties, some of which are named in his card published in another column. Mr. Porter may be relied upon to transact all business entrusted to him with fidelity and ability.—[St. Louis Repub.

Persons generally, both men and women, love because they think themselves loved; and it is folly to suppose, under ordinary circumstances, one can arouse a feeling of affection in another whom he treats with coldness or indifference.—Pride is at the bottom of the grande passion, and that, being flattered by what it believes to be appreciation, gives place to a softer sentiment, which is its fellow. Of a hundred wedded couples you meet, ask ninety of them why they married, and they will each answer in the spirit of Benedick and Beatrice:—"I was so loved, it was ungrateful in me not to return such absorbing affection."

NOVEL MODE OF MEASUREMENT.—In order to ascertain the height of an object, a peculiar mode of measurement is in use among the Ithamas Indians. In measuring the height of a tree, for instance, a man proceeds from its base to a point where, on turning his back towards it, and putting the head between the legs, he can just see the top. At the spot where he is able to do this, he makes a mark on the ground, and then paces the distance to the base of the tree; this distance is equal to the height.

Medicines in excess for trees and plants become poisonous. The New England Farmer mentions the case of an orchard of one hundred and six thrifty Baldwin apples that were washed with a solution of a pound of potash in a gallon of water. The owner found in two days that he had killed the whole of his beautiful and valuable trees. Soap suds or ashes in water are strong enough. Guano is an excellent thing for trees, and salt is sometimes good; but it is one of the easiest things in the world to kill trees with them in excess.

"O."—The editor of the Hannibal Journal is entirely mistaken in his conjecture as to the author of this article signed "O." published some days since, and the second number of which appears to-day. The gentleman named never saw it until after it was published, and cannot even guess, with any certainty, who the writer is.—St. Louis Republican.

From the St. Louis Temperance Battery.

Indications in Missouri—Matters in Hannibal. We never feel satisfied of our estimate of men or measures, where it is a favorable one, till we hear them discussed by ourselves. Our readers will recollect that during the winter quite an extensive Temperance movement was started in Hannibal, one of the largest and most flourishing cities of our State. Of the efficiency and strength of that movement we have from time to time given reliable proof; but to-day we are able to present what may be better than any other. We find it in a communication to the Courier of the 10th, entitled "A few thoughts on the state of society in the city of Hannibal, and its effects upon the future prospects of the place," under the signature of "Moderation." The writer is under pressure; his ideas struggle utterance; danger menaces his chosen city; he sees it to be imminent, and with zeal which jumps ceremony, he calls out to his neighbors that, though as a general thing quiet and orderly, they have allowed themselves to be so overcome by fanaticism as to forget the sacredness of private rights, and also, that long-tongued, slanderous women, imbecile men and misguided children, are tampering with their names! Nor does this complete the heartrending picture. Protestants give great goss to Pempory, unite legislation of the State and city with the will of the church; the city, in the other end of the city, in the other end of the article, gets to denouncing over the State; people are quarrelling; will men bring their families to settle in such an unsettled society as this?—and without pausing for a reply, "Moderation" tells the people they all know that these things are the result of their Maine Law fever; and he can see no help for it or comfort in it, but that religion, now protected by law, will some of these days be trampled under foot, and somebody will have a little civil war and bloodshed to attend to.

Poor "Moderation"! it's a shame. You long-tongued women, and misguided children, especially the last—we more than suspect the Hannibal boys (scamps!) have been plugging the good man.

Of his article we have nothing to say, only we think our friends, the editors of the Courier, might have been more considerate than to have talked about being bored immediately under it. It isn't always necessary to say what one thinks. We only notice it as showing that the laze in Hannibal is working—and working well. We saw in one of the papers of the city for the same week, that already three of the liquor selling establishments of the place had closed. As we said above, this is a town of importance, its influence is important, and it is a matter of interest to know that we hold possession of it. Our object is also to impress upon the temperance men of the city, their responsibility. They have advantages which few of our towns have, the active co-operation of the ladies, an enlightened public opinion and numerical strength; with these they may kill the traffic if they are vigilant and true; but only on this condition, for to permit any considerations, personal or party, to interfere with their devotion to prohibition, would be treason to the hopes of the State.

It has been calculated that there are in England and Wales, 6,000,000 persons who can neither read nor write—that is to say, about one-third of the population, including of course infants; but of all the children between five and fourteen, more than one-half attend no place of public instruction.

Philadelphia, May 27.  
In the Presbyterian Old School General Assembly, the order of the day being the location of the projected Western Seminary, it was discussed at length. St. Louis, Danville, and various other points were strongly urged. The Assembly adjourned without final action.

Pittsburgh, May 25.  
River 2 feet, falling—weather clear and warm.

From the Washington Union.  
APPOINTMENTS.  
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1853.

We understand that the following appointments, some of which have been announced already, have been made by the President, and that other objects of pressing attention prevented his bestowing any further consideration at present upon appointments of this class.

Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. Secretary of Legation—John Appleton, of Maine.

To Spain—Pierre Soule, of Louisiana. To Russia—Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut.

Mexico—James Gadsden, of South Carolina. Secretary of Legation—John Crips, of California.

To Prussia—Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey. To Central America—Solon Borland, of Arkansas. Secretary of Legation—Frederick A. Bellier, of Pennsylvania.

To Brazil—Wm. Trousdale, of Tennessee. To Chili—Sam'l Medary, of Ohio.

To Peru—John R. Clay, late Charge d'Affaires in Peru, and formerly Secretary of Legation in Russia and Austria.

Minister Resident in Switzerland—Theodore S. Fay, long Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.  
For Belgium—J. J. Seibles, of Alabama. For Netherlands—August Belmont, of New York.

For Sarajina—Richard K. Meade, of Virginia. For the Two Sicilies—Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana.

For Austria—Henry K. Jackson, of Georgia. Bolivia—Chas. L. Woodbury, of Mass.

Denmark—Henry Bettenger, of Virginia. Buenos Ayres—Wm. H. Russell, of Illinois.

New Grenada—James S. Green, of Missouri. Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands—Shelton F. Deake, of Virginia.

CONSULS.  
At —, Charles L. Denman, of California. At Alexandria, Edwin De Leon of South Carolina.

At Basle, David S. Lee of Iowa. At Bermuda, John W. Howdin of Ohio.

At Bordeaux, Alfred Gilmore of Pennsylvania. At Bremen, Wm. Hildebrand of Wisconsin.

At Cork, Dennis Mullen of New York. At Dublin, W. J. Lynch of Illinois.

At Dundee, Wm. H. De Wolf of Rhode Island. At Havana, Alexander M. Clayton of Mississippi.

At Hamburg, S. M. Johnson of Michigan. At Hong Kong, James Keenan of Pennsylvania.

At Honolulu, Benjamin F. Angell of New York. At Lahaina, Geo. W. Chase of Maine.

At Liverpool, Nathaniel Hawthorne of Massachusetts. At Melbourne, James M. Tarlton of Alabama.

At Panama, Thos. W. Ward of Texas. At Paris, Duncan K. McRae of North Carolina.

At Rio de Janeiro, Robert G. Scott of Virginia. At St. Thomas, Charles J. Ham of Kentucky.

At Talcahuano, Wm. B. Plato of Illinois. At Trieste, Clydnam Rubertson of Louisiana.

At Trinidad de Cuba, John Hubbard of Maine. At Valparaiso, Reuben Wood of Ohio.

At Venice, Donald G. Mitchell, (1k Marvel,) of Connecticut. At Zurich, Geo. F. Grundy of Pennsylvania.

The New York Sun of the 15th instant, says:

"Of the one thousand men who left this city for the plains of Mexico, only two hundred and seventy of the gallant band remain to tell of their deeds of valor. Sixty are living in this city, of which twenty are sick and disabled, and unable to obtain for themselves a living."

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.  
We are indebted to one of our distant contemporaries for the following interpretation of the language of flowers. It will be found useful in a courtship carried on by mystic signs:

Dahlia, is—Forever thine. Hyacinth—Affection returned. Johnquill—First love.

Blue Violet—Faithfulness, or, I must be sought to be found. White violet—Modest virtue.

Alchil—I would not act contrary to reason. Bellflower—Butter—Hope even in misery. Cape Jasmine—My heart is joyful.

Cedar—You are entitled to my love. China Aster—You have no cause for discouragement.

Bay—I change but in death. Broom Corn—Industry. Heart's Ease—Forget me not.

Locust—Sorrow endeth not when it seemeth done. Magnolia—Perseverance; or, you are one of nature's nobility.

Myrtle—Love withered; love betrayed. Peach Blossom—Here I fix my choice. Pink, Variegated—You have my friendship, ask no more.

Evening Primrose—Man's love is like the changing moon. Rose Bud; Thou hast stolen my affections. Rosemary; Keep this for my sake; I'll remember thee.

Daffodil; Self-love is the besetting sin. Ice Plant; You very lovely freeze me. Ladies' Slipper; You are too wild for sober company.

Oak; I honor you above all others. White Rose; Art has spoiled your beauty. Tansy; I mean to insult you; I declare war against you.

Wheat; Take care of your ears; they are the best part about you. Mimosa; Your irritability hides your other good qualities.

Box Vine; I change not. Wall Flower; My affection is above time or misfortune. Yarrow; Now thy art is known, thy spell binds not.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1853.

## BIBLE REVISION.

A Bible Revision Meeting is to commence in this city on Friday night before the second Sunday in June—next Friday week. All friends and opponents of the measure—are invited to attend.

Dr. McClay, of New York, and Elder J. L. Waller, of Kentucky, will address the meeting.

We hope the strangers who will honor our city with their presence, on the extraordinary occasion referred to above, will receive, as they deserve, a full and fair and candid hearing; and that if the hospitality of our citizens should be in requisition, it may always thereafter be honorably mentioned.

A negro man ran away from Mr. Samuel Lafever, living near this city, last Sunday. \$100 is offered for him if taken in the State, and \$200 if taken out of the State.

No Meeting of the Directory.  
We are sorry to hear that no directors have arrived from St. Joseph, and consequently there can be no meeting of the Board, at present, because a quorum cannot be had.

Everybody is invited to read the advertisement, and go and examine the stock of hardware, &c., of Wilson & Brothers, in Collins' new building. Their assortment is both large and complete, and their prices moderate.

Judge Gore calls on those indebted to him to come forward and pay up. His notice will be found in another column.

A man named Francis Smith was killed by "choke-dump" in Mr. P. A. Hickman's well, this morning. He lived in or near Quincy, and will be taken up on the boat to-morrow morning, to be buried.

He seems young, perhaps not over eighteen years of age. He came down yesterday, from Quincy, where his relations live. An Irishman who was working with him, started down after him, and came near falling a sacrifice to his temerity. He returned with difficulty, after nearly reaching the bottom of the ladder—from which the other had fallen.

For the Hannibal Journal.  
I perceive you Gentlemen of the Press are making a simultaneous and earnest appeal to our citizens, to build a house of worship in this city for the Roman Catholics.

The appeal is urged, first, as a matter of benevolence, and secondly, as a measure of policy.

With regard to the first, it appears to me a singular exhibition of benevolence for us to engage in fostering and building up an institution in our midst, which brands all persons except Roman Catholics as "Heretics," "Atheists," "Infidels and Idolaters."

Which is the sworn enemy to popular rights; Which muzzles the press whenever it has the power—or what amounts to the same, interdicts the publication of any sentiment that is supposed to conflict with the interests of the Church of Rome;

Which is now waging an open and bitter warfare against our system of public schools, and general instruction of the masses—which says "We try all princes and secular powers by their relation to the Spiritual orders, and care not a fig for any of them further than they serve it." "The Church is all in all to us, and she is to us only through the sovereign pontiff. Our Lord founded the Church on Peter, and we are submissive to her only as we are submissive to Peter in the person of his successors. The Sovereign Pontiff is, under God, the fountain of all the authority we respect on earth." See Brownson's Review for Jan'y '52, p. 28. Again, when urging the Roman Catholics fearlessly to assert the Pope's Supremacy, he remarks—"This is the first thing necessary for us. This done, we have become politically and socially, as we are in faith and worship a United Body."—1b., p. 92.—Which teaches that "instead of pleading for the Church at the Bar of the State, (we should) 'summon the State to plead at the bar of the church, its divinely constituted Judge'—which if it had the power (i. e. the majority of voters) would not allow me to advocate my religious sentiments; or you, sir, through your own columns, to urge the claims of your religious or political creed"—which declares "Calvinism" and Arminianism and every form of Protestantism to be as sinful and "damnable as murder and adultery"—and which aims to destroy the equal rights and Religious Tolerance, which are the boast and Glory of America.

But again, sir, time was, when there was no house of worship in our city for the Presbyterians, the Methodists, Baptists and Christians—were such urgent appeals made to our citizens to build houses for these? I do not remember to have seen them.—And the Episcopalians and Cumberland Presbyterians—the Universalists and Swedenborgians—why not urge us to build churches for them also?

"Tis true they are not so 'excitable,' 'turbulent,' 'reckless and indelicate,' as one of the Editors declares these Roman Catholics to be; but I am not aware that they have less claim upon our benevolence on that account!

As a matter of Policy it has been urged that the building of a Chapel for them would invite Priests to locate here, who would keep within bearable limits, these otherwise incorrigible citizens!—that the priests will restrain them when our laws cannot.

But many of our citizens are of a different opinion gentlemen. We find the priests have not kept peace and quietness at the public works, and other places where those excitable citizens do congregate—and the military power has been necessary to quell their reckless tumults—and it is believed that many of the mobs and riots, among the Roman Catholics in Cincinnati, Baltimore, &c., have resulted more from the instigations of the priests, than from the wicked and lawless disposition of their people.

Still, that I may not obstruct a channel, through which your benevolence may freely flow; bearing upon its placid bosom, the treasures of joy and gladness to the sorrowing and afflicted poor of every name and nation;—I propose we all unite and build an asylum, in which the poor and needy—whether Protestant or Papist, American, Dutch or Irish, may find a warm and generous heart to feel for him, and a kind and gentle hand, to minister to his every need!

And as a matter of policy I would respectfully suggest the speedy organization of a military company, or two—or, of a sufficiently strong and effective city police, to maintain good order, and not put American citizens, while an American soldier, to the humiliating necessity of seeking for protection at the hands of Papal Ecclesiastics!

For the Hannibal Journal.  
TO MISS \*\*\*\*\* OF KENTUCKY.

Thou art dearer far than gold so bright,  
Or diamond's fairest hue;  
And the score bore of the starry night,  
Beams not on one so true.

I love thee not for thy beauty's glare,  
'Twill fade like early flowers;  
But I love thee, for thy graces rare,  
Are soft as summer showers.

I would live always beneath the glance  
Of that soft eye of thine,  
And oft in love's bewitching trance,  
I fain would call thee mine.

The spirit would that binds my heart  
To thy enduring charms,  
Shall never in life's short race depart,  
Nor yet in death's alarms.

My future path is dark and lone,  
Without thy smile of love,  
No other queen can have its throne,  
Though angel from above.

Then tell me not to give thee up,  
My dearest tie thus sever,  
For though in ruins my fondest hope,  
I'll love thee still forever.

QUITS.  
ANOTHER COLLISION!—AWFUL WORK!—When are these terrible accidents to cease! Past upon the heels of one follows another, until our credulity becomes excited, and the last one we are always ready to doubt till subsequent news shall have confirmed it.

Yesterday morning it seems that as a telegraphic dispatch was coming up the river from Glasgow, through the Chariton bottom, announcing that a Dutch market wagon had just arrived at the famous location in that city once known as Hog Wallow, it met a dispatch coming from Brunswick announcing that Pollywog Slough was run dry. Both dispatches were thrown off the track; and the messages totally demolished! R. H. Dickey & Co. sent down a box of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and some considerable grocer sent a jug of "schnapps," but they probably arrived too late to save life.

U. S.—We stop the press to announce that the Coroner, Geo. Brawner, Esq., of this place, has summoned a jury, who will repair day before yesterday, to the scene of the disaster, and report in time for the next train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The whole affair will receive a judicial investigation; and if any of the operators or stockholders are to be hung, we will report in the next Brunswick.

We see that similar reports are made in the Cincinnati and New Orleans papers.—[Brunswick.

Hardware and Cutlery!  
WILSON & BROTHERS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,  
Collins' New Building, (Sign of the Big Pickaxe,) Hannibal, Mo.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with all articles in our line at St. Louis prices. Our stock, though not so extensive, combines a great variety as any store of a similar character in the State. Having the largest Wholesale Establishment in St. Louis, we are enabled to deft competition either in price, quantity, or quality. We can furnish Merchandise from the country at St. Louis Wholesale Prices, which will relieve them from the payment of freight, insurance, commission, &c. Among our extensive stock of Hardware we find the following articles:

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
Reynolds, rakes, bay-forks, grain cradles, scythes, sheeps, hoes, spades, shovels, bog, straw and grass knives, &c.

NAILS—Cut, wrought and heme Nails.  
CHAINS—L, g, trace, halter and back chains.  
AXES—Collins', Hunts', Lippincott's, and Sunbeam's, files, rasps, chisels, augers, locks and latches, bolts, butts, and hinges and screws.

WHEELWRIGHTS' and CARPENTERS' TOOLS.  
Gun barrels, locks, double triggers, new butt pieces, guards and boxes, and a general assortment of tools and trimmings, planes, saws, every variety, adzes, hammers, hatchets and other articles in the carpenter's line.

CUTLERY.  
Pine pocket and table cutlery, razors, shears, butcher knives, &c.